Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 30 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, January 16, 1794. [Whole No. 488.]

This day is published,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118. MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)
A short account of ALGIERS,
Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.
Jan. 9. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. nlw&stf

Bank of the United States.
January 6th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.
By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

THE YOUNG LADIES'
Drawing Academy,
Under the Direction of
S. FOLWELL,
Will, in a few days, be resumed.
HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.
One or two large Rooms,
In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.
January 13, 1794. d1w

ADVERTISEMENT.
Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.
FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.
Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.
HENRY REES, Administrator.
January 13. 2aw3w

Insurance Company.
Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.
By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&f1m.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&ftf

Treasury Department,
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.
At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.
The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.
Jan. 9. tawt6F.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 13.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourse of this country, with foreign nations.

Mr. SMITH's (*S.C.*) *Observations concluded.*

Mr. Smith proceeded to consider the comparative view of tobacco exported to the rival nations, France and Great Britain. In France there was no duty, but the Farmers General had a monopoly of that article, which was a great bar to free trade. In England there is a duty of 1/3 per pound on our tobacco, and on all other a duty of 3/6, nearly treble. This distinction is not noticed by the Secretary of State; on the contrary he takes care to mention that that article pays a great internal duty in Great Britain. Upon this subject he held it as an incontrovertible principle that the consumer pays all such duties, provided the country into which they are imported does not raise the same or a substitute for the article; provided they are not so high as to amount to a prohibition; and that in those duties no discrimination is made in favor of the like articles from other countries. The Secretary of State pays no regard to this principle. If it was not a sound principle recriminations without numbers would be heard from other countries, whose commodities we often subject here to very heavy internal duties.

The heavy duties of Great Britain upon this article, tobacco, from other countries but the United States, give us an absolute monopoly, to the disadvantage of Portugal indeed, one of the nations with whom Great Britain is on the most friendly terms. In the West-Indies, the French prohibit the importation of our tobacco, and Great Britain admits it into her colonies.

In this article then it must be evident that the system of Great Britain is much more favorable to the interests of this country.

Rice pays one per cent ad valorem in France, and there is no distinction made in our favour or against us. In Great Britain the duty is more considerable. In the French West Indies one per cent is also paid, and in the British Islands it is not only free, but a prohibition is laid on all other except our rice. It is doubtful at first sight which system is most favourable if it does incline to the French scale, the difference, on close inspection, will appear very trifling.

Experience has taught us, that rice rarely becomes an article of common food in those countries in which it is imported, and which raise a sufficiency of other grain, as France and England. There rice is an article of luxury, consumed only by the wealthy. This observation is verified by adverting to the state of the consumption of this production among us. Tho' it is so wholesome an article of food, yet in those states where it does not grow, and where there is a sufficiency of other grain, it is only used as a luxury. In Great Britain, then the duty cannot materially affect the consumption, as it bears only on those able to pay it.

This duty was probably laid by Great Britain to prevent the competition of this article with wheat in times of scarcity. In times of plenty such a competition is not to be feared, and as in France, that scarcity is not probable, from the quantity of wheat raised, they had no need of such a protecting duty. The British duty was laid while we were colonies, it therefore cannot be considered as a hostile measure. In the West Indies rice is the common food, there is the most advantageous market for that commodity and there Great Britain favours us much more than France.

In the article of Wood, Great Britain favors us more than France. To Great Bricain our wood is not only free, but a duty is laid upon rivals in this branch of trade; not some small duties as the Secretary of State asserts, but some very considerable, which if they did not exist, the wood from the northern countries would preclude any supply from this country.—Our wood to France is free from duty but other nations are on the same footing with respect to this article.

Salted fish is prohibited in Great Britain and her West-Indies, and subject to a high duty in France, with high bounties on their own.

FISH OYL.

In the whole catalogue of exports, imports and navigation, this is the *only* article in which the French really hold out to us greater advantages than to other nations; and here the difference as to salted fish, will appear greater upon a superficial than upon a more accurate view of the case. Each country aims at a monopoly of this article: Great Britain is able to supply herself and can therefore prohibit ours: France gives a bounty on her own and would exclude us if she was adequate to her own supply: but as she is not, our fish gets into her markets; this, however, is conferring no favor on us, for fish from other foreign countries is there on the same footing as ours.

The system of both countries, in fact, in this respect, is the same; the different situation of the two countries creates the difference of measures.

France, he stated, had shewn us no friendship in this branch of trade; she has endeavored to establish her fisheries on the ruin of ours, by tempting our fishermen to settle at Dunkirk. If in the prohibition of Great Britain of this article we see the spirit of a selfish rival, in the policy of the French, we see the manœuvres of an insidious friend.

If the French regulations operate somewhat in favor of our whale oil, they are more than counter balanced by their restrictions on our fish. To elucidate the spirit of our commercial system in this respect, it was well to mention two or three facts. In '84 an arret was passed giving foreign fish admission into the West-Indies; '85 a premium was granted in favor of their fish imported there; in seven days after the passing of the arret making this regulation, the duty on foreign fish was raised from 3 to 5 livres. Another arret was past giving exports from the United States a right to be deposited in the dominions of France and 2 months after *fish* was positively excepted.

Pot and Pearl-Ash. The regulations of Great Britain as to these articles are most favorable.

Indigo. Great Britain also here favors us most.

Live Cattle. On the same footing in both countries.

Flax-seed, also.

Naval stores. More favored by G. Britain.

Iron, Bar and Pig. Great Britain more favorable. In France there is no distinction for or against; in Great Britain there is a distinction in our favor, even to the prejudice of exportations of this article from Ireland, which pay a high duty. The Secretary of State, to take away the merit of this discrimination in our favor, says, that it is of no advantage to us, as we have no more than is necessary for our own consumption. Mr. Smith remarked, when the distinction was made, it was a circumstance not foreseen, and is owing to our great encrease of manufactures. Iron to the amount of between 80 and 90,000 dollars, is exported to Great Britain.

From what he said of exports it must appear, he conceived, that our principal productions are more favored by the British than the French permanent system before the revolution.

He proceeded to lay before the committee a comparative statement of the value of exports of our principal staple commodities to France and Great Britain and their colonies, for the year, ending with September 1790, as follows:

Value of exports from the United States to France and Great-Britain and their colonies, in the year ending with September 1790.

	To France.	Gr. Britain.	Fr. W. I.	Br. W. I.
	Dols.			
Flour - - -	392,341	676,274	1,090,854	858,006
Grain - - -	222,872	411,566	77,920	273,505
Tobacco - - -	384,642	2,754,493	43,104	22,816
Rice - - -	156,461	773,852	166,465	180,087
Wood - - -	110,864	240,174	365,175	382,481
Salt Fish - - -	1,106	10	609,106	7,389
Fish Oil - - -	91,298	81,048	14	124
Pot and Pearl-ash -	20,720	747,078	0	0
Salt Meat - - -	14,109	898	304,345	6,659
Indigo - - -	10,897	473,830	1,752	572
Live Stock - - -	35,274			62
Flax-feed - - -	3,290	219,924	0	0
Naval Stores - - -	3,169	190,670	416	6,162
Iron - - -	11,000	81,612	600	900

The aggregate of exports in this year he made to amount :

	Dollars		Dollars
France,	1,393,286	Gr. Brit.	6,651.429
Fr. Isl.	3,031,050	Br.W.In.	1,805,744
Fr. tot.	4,424,336	Br. tot.	8,457,173

From this view of the subject which is favorable to France, for in the year taken, much flour was sent to their Islands, tho' prohibited in ordinary times it yet appears that our exports to France are very little more than half those to the dominions of Great Britain.

He next proceeded to compare the years 1790, '91 and '92—year ending with

Sep.)	Britain	France	Dif. in fav. B.
'90	9,246,606	4,668,902	4,577,704
'91	7,953,418	4,219,752	3,733,666
'92	8,269,495	5,243,543	3,025,922

The average of these three years' exports in favor of Great Britain is 3,752,760.

If a judgment is to be founded on facts, in relation to exports, it will appear that Great Britain is a better customer than France, under her permanent regulations, in the ratio, of two to one.

But the Secretary of State, to do away the force of this undoubted state of facts, says, that a great part of the commodities, Great Britain receives from us she exports to other countries under the disadvantage of charges of intermediary deposit and of double voyage. The Secretary he believed, founded his assertion upon a statement made by Lord Sheffield, prior to our revolution, which is, in the present state of things, surely no standard. Before the revolution, Great Britain had almost the monopoly of our trade; we had but little direct foreign commerce; Great Britain was the intermediary: But since our declaration of independence matters have very materially changed; Great Britain acts no longer in that capacity to such an extent, and our foreign commerce with other nations is extensive. He enlarged upon this part of the subject to shew that Mr. Jefferson's expectation, and that those observations could not not apply in the present state of things.

But even supposing that one third of the articles exported to Great Britain, from this country, were thence exported, (and this he conceived a great proportion indeed) even then Great Britain would be a greater actual consumer than France, by a great difference.

He offered a calculation to shew, that even in this case Great Britain was a greater consumer, upon an average, in the sum of about 2,000,000 of dollars, allowing not a dollars' worth to be re-exported from France.

He made another observation on the remarks of the Secretary, relative to re-exportation It might not be always the interest of this country to carry her productions to a favorable market if they could not there obtain commodities in exchange and a freight back. In such a state of things it might be more advantageous to have an intermediate market, as England, which in this relation rather tends to extend than abridge our commercial advantages, and is as useful almost as if she actually consumed that produce. The existence of such a system, not forced, is a proof that it is not injurious.

From this view of the subject there was little weight in the assertion of the Secretary of State in his report, that the quantity of our commodities re-exported by Great Britain is greater than comports with our interest.

But even supposing that Great Britain re-exports one third of the whole of her imports from this country, even then she would still be a greater consumer of our produce than France.

With respect to imports, the great amount of importations from Great Britain is by some considered as a grievance, he conceived it only demonstrates the utility of the trade. The object of the resolutions is to diminish it. If we did this for the encouragement of manufactures here, an object not contemplated by the resolutions, there might be ground for argument in favour of them on this score; but the object avowed is to turn the tide of trade at present enjoyed by one nation in favor of another, and that by subjecting our citizens to an inconvenience.

There are several obvious reasons why our intercourse with Great Britain is so great. Great Britain is the first manufacturing country in the world, and is best able to supply us with an assortment of the articles we want: she also obtains a preference by the length of credit she allows. It is of great advantage, he said, that a country wanting capital as this does should be able to flourish by aid of foreign capital. No circumstance has so much nourished the industry of this country as the use of foreign capital. Our own capital, we have thereby been able to apply to the improvement of ship building, manufactures, and other objects.

France, the advocates for trade with that country, assert, can supply us on better terms than Great Britain. To do this they must not only furnish us with articles of equal quality at a lower price, but must allow us a credit; and it is well known that her merchants either will not or cannot do this.

He should not dwell, he said, upon the deranged state of French manufactures.—It could not be asserted that, though they can furnish some few articles on more advantageous terms than the British, they can offer so great a number and such an assortment. Trade left to regulate itself, will always flow in those channels where its best interests lead.

He should not deny, that it is in a degree disadvantageous to a nation to depend on one nation only, for a supply of the articles she may stand in need of; this dependence is not to be shaken off by artificial methods, and in sacrificing our own interests; we are not to lessen the importation of British manufactures, by high duties, in order to counterbalance the disadvantages other countries may labour under, in their intercourse with us; that is giving a bounty out of our own pockets not for the encouragement of our manufactures, but for those of another country. Such duties would have this effect, by enabling the importers of merchandize from that country, to raise their price, to the level of the price of the dutied articles, and the price of British articles would thereby only be rendered higher.

The very necessity of laying a duty on British manufactures, in order that other manufactures should find a sale among us, is a proof that the first can be afforded more reasonably or suit us better.

The advantage of credit may be cried down by some, who will assert that it is a disadvantage in trade. It might as well be said, that credit is an injury to the young settler of new land, or to the taylor who purchases cloth, to make clothes of. It certainly is one of those good things which are liable to abuse; but it is an excellent substitute for capital, and is an amazing encourager of trade and industry. To the indolent and slothful only, it is pernicious.

He concluded this part of his observations, by recapitulating what he had said, to shew that Great Britain is as good a supplier to this country, as she is a customer.

There was one more view of the subject, he said, as it relates to navigation. Our trade with Great-Britain is as free in our own bottoms, as in theirs, for the transportation of our produce, a few trifling port charges excepted, which is not the case with other nations; in France we enjoy the same advantages granted to the most favored nations, & no more. So far the comparison is in favor of Great-Britain. In the West-Indies, it is true, a different state of things exists; but the difference, on a more close view, is not so material as it at first appears. Our bottoms are all excluded from the British Islands, except Turk's Island: The French permanent system admits of all our vessels, of 60 tons & upwards; but this advantage she allows to all other nations. It was more material however, he remarked, that our trade in our own bottoms, should be free with Great-Britain in Europe, than in her West-India colonies, as not more than 1-3 of our exports go to the last mentioned quarter.

The effect of the difference in the regulations of the two rival nations, is not so considerable as the Secretary of State represents it, especially as our tonnage is affected. The Secretary states the tonnage we employ in our intercourse with France, at 116,410 tons, and that employed in our commerce with Great-Britain, at 43,580 tons; this account is founded on a mistaken calculation. The Secretary of State is guided by the actual entries of American bottoms, from the dominions of each country, in the year; which, owing to our intercourse with the French West-Indies, whither four voyages may be made in the course of the year, will make our tonnage employed in that quarter, be counted four times, when the tonnage of vessels trading with Europe, will appear but twice in the same period. Thus this mode of calculation is deceptive, and therefore the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon, for an account of the actual state of the tonnage employed in our trade with foreign nations, for one year.

By this account of the actual tonnage, it appears, that France employs no more than 82,510 tons of our tonnage, and Great-Britain 66,582 tons, leaving an excess in favor of France, of not more than 15,928, instead of 72,830, which the Secretary of State makes it. This shews that the report of that gentleman is not grounded upon that accuracy and extent of information, which we might have expected.

He recapitulated, and from what he had shewn believed, he had a right to say, that the commercial system of Great-Britain towards us, far from being hostile, is friendly; that she makes a number of discriminations in our favor, and gives us the preference, in many instances; and that France, only in one solitary instance, the article of fish-oil, not very important, places us in a better situation than her rival does.

If this is a true picture of the existing state of things, and he could not see where it is deficient in truth, then, he asked, is it not time that the deception practised on the people by the eulogists on the commercial system of France and revilers of that of Great-Britain, should be removed?

If passing from a consideration of the state of facts, a survey of the existing motives is contemplated, he believed there would be found as little room for censure on the one hand, as for eulogy on the other; both nations were probably guided by what they conceived their interest. He made some observations to prove this position, and concluded by a few remarks on the propriety of avoiding, in the discussion of this subject, every political topic, that might be attempted to be connected with it.

☞ *The foregoing is a very contracted and imperfect sketch of the speech of Mr. Smith—a more full and correct account of which is now preparing for the press, and will speedily be published. Short notes of a speech containing such a variety of important matter and numerical statements, must necessarily convey but a very imperfect idea of the facts and inferences.*

[Debate to be continued.]

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the Live Oak and Cedar, and other trees, situate on navigable water, in the United States.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your memorialists the ancient aborigines of the country, have seen with peculiar pleasure, the prosperity and happiness of its citizens, and especially their enlargement from the yoke of foreign thraldom, by the magnanimous declaration of 1776—that in consequence, they had flattered themselves, the day was at length come, when they were to quit their old, erect, and local positions, for the purpose of going on their travels into foreign parts; and of surprizing every sea with the celerity of their operations, and the benefits they were every where intended to confer.

But, that to their great grief, it would seem as if the influence of some foreign trees combined together, and known by the name of the Wooden Walls of Great-Britain, were to defeat the laudable aspirations of your memorialists, in their projected race of glory; and to impede that destination to which God and nature have given them the justest pretensions.

For your memorialists have been reduced to the necessity of seeing some of their neighbors of the forest, cut down, in order to make hoops, staves, and other kind of lumber of, and yet, your memorialists, tho' they had so fair and natural a right, to convey their brethren across the Ocean, to Jamaica, and elsewhere, where use was made of them; yet these foreign trees dared to invade the privileges of your memorialists, they have taken indeed, the staves and lumber, that they indispensably wanted, but have denied to your memorialists, all right of transporting them.

Your memorialists are indeed, sensible of the benefits conferred on them, since the Federal Government was established—Having seen with delight, many noble piles of ships, constructed from their growth, in every part of America, who have done great honor to the United States, and brought them large emoluments; but still they see with pain, and indignation, too many foreign boards, and timbers, yet employed to the great mortification of your memorialists: and which it only wants a little firmness and resolution on your part, utterly to prevent.

Your memorialists therefore entreat you, to take their case into consideration, such of your honorable bodies, as shall advocate their claim; they promise to fan with their choicest breezes in the Summer and Spring ensuing, and to cover with their broad and protecting shade—While laurels and palms, shall adorn their names to very late and distant posterity—as among those who have the best merited of their country—and for their happiness and prosperity your memorialists as in duty bound, will always pray.

Signed by the LIVE OAK,
the CEDAR,
the PINE,
And a variety of other valuable, independent trees of the United States.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

You are requested to publish the following Letter in your Gazette, and oblige yours, A. C.

ST. LUCIA, October 28, 1793.

Messrs. John Corlis & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with pain that I communicate to you the particulars of our voyage—they are such as not only immediately concern yourselves, but are deeply interesting to every American—they are these: When I left Providence, I directed the Captain to proceed for Barbadoes, but falling to the leeward, we on the 30th of September made Martinique—the breeze then favoring, we hauled our wind, and stood for our intended port. The next morning, about 7 leagues to the windward of Martinique, which was still in sight, we fell in with an English privateer, fitted out at Bermuda, called the Experiment, and commanded by a Captain Morgan; they took us as a prize, under the pretence that we had an intention of supplying the French with naval stores, and convoyed us to Barbados, where we arrived the 3d inst. Our papers were laid before the Attorney-General of that Island, who, after detaining us five days, gave his opinion that they could have no claim to us as a prize. Our vessel being again at liberty, I remained at Barbados and sold my cargo; on the 18th we left Barbados, having on board about 2750 dollars in cash, seven puncheons of rum, a few barrels of naval stores, and a few barrels of beef. I intended to have touched at Martinique, in order to have sold my rum, &c. but in running down, we on the 19th, at the windward of this Island, fell in with a French privateer fitted out at Martinique, called La Diligent, commanded by a Capt. Fabru; they came on board of us with naked poignards, and demanded the keys of our chest, which being de-

livered to them, they took poſſeſſion of all our papers, and went immediately to plundering our cloths and cabin ſtores; they then ſent the captain, the mate and myſelf, on board the privateer, where we were kept ſeparated, and not permitted to talk with each other; if we attempted it, we received a kick, and were called damned Engliſhmen—they ſeveral times drew their knives, and threatened to cut our throats. On Sunday the 20th, they brought us into the harbor of Caſtres, the chief town of this iſland. On Monday the 21ſt our trial came on before the Court of Admiralty, before whom the captain, mate and myſelf, were ſeparately carried, and examined; but not a paper was produced to them reſpecting the regiſter and clearance from Barbados; all our other papers, ſay the ſea letters, portage bill, bill of lading, invoice of our outward cargo, my orders, the captain's orders, my account current at Barbados, &c. &c. were ſecreted or deſtroyed. After I had been before the Court of Admiralty, and was again taken on board the privateer, I expreſſed myſelf ſomewhat freely reſpecting the villainy of the captain in deſtroying my papers, in conſequence of which he put me in irons.

On the 22d our veſſel and cargo were condemned as a prize, and an order ſent off from the Authority, for the ſix Engliſh priſoners belonging to the ſchooner Alice, captured by La Diligent, to be committed to proiſon. We were then taken on ſhore and committed to priſon as Engliſh priſoners, and treated in every reſpect as priſoners of war; in the day time we had the liberty of a ſmall yard, but at night were cloſely confined in one common room with negroes, Engliſh priſoners, & French malefactors. Our allowance, a ſmall loaf of bread with a little ſalt fiſh, and plenty of water. There fortunately happened to be two American veſſels at this place, to the Captains of which we are greatly indebted for their aſſiſtance; through their influence, and a petition to the Governor, we were yeſterday, after an impriſonment of five days liberated from goal. The officers and whole crew being a ſet of pirates, robbed us of every thing, not one of us has any clothes or a farthing of money; one ſhirt, an old great coat, and a pair of overhalls are all the clothes I poſſeſs; my watch they made bold to take from me the ſecond night I was on board the privateer, and before our veſſel was condemned; the day after ſhe was condemned they took her to Martinique where I ſuppoſe they immediately ſold her.

As for the Judges, they believed or pretended to believe all the captain of the privateer told them; they ſuffered us to be kept on board the privateer, where no American was permitted to go off to ſee us, and when we were carried on ſhore to be examined before the court, no American was allowed to ſpeak to us. Thus you ſee, we had no opportunity of gaining friends, of employing counſel, or any chance for a defence. The merchants and people in general at this place, are convinced of the injuſtice of the condemnation and profeſs to be our friends, and I flatter myſelf with the idea that the property will be reſtored and damages recovered. Reſtitution in ſome way or other muſt be made: if the property of the owners of the privateer be inſufficient, the colony of St. Lucia is liable—if the colony of St. Lucia refuſe to do it, the Nation at large muſt be accountable. I have taken a copy of the condemnation, and proteſted againſt it, which is all that is neceſſary to be done here. To-morrow Capt. Goold and myſelf take paſſage to Martinique where the principal proprietors of the privateer live. I ſhall there repreſent the matter to the American Conſul, to whom I wrote very particularly on the 25th, but whoſe anſwer I have not yet received, and ſhall take his advice; I do not however expect to get a bill to obtain redreſs without returning to America, for copies of thoſe papers that have been deſtroyed.

Thoſe are my adventures, thoſe the circumſtances of the voyage, and ſuch has been our treament by our friends the French.

I am gentlemen, with the greateſt reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant

JOSEPH BRIDGHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 19.

Billaud Varennes, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, communicated the following letter:

Head-Quarters, Maubeuge, Oct. 17, the ſixth day of the third decade of the firſt month of the Republic, one and indiviſible.

"The Repreſentatives of the people of the army of the north to the National Convention:

"The Republican army has vanquiſhed that of the combined deſpots, who have diſappeared before it: and we have entered Maubeuge in the midſt of the acclamations of the people and of the numerous garriſon delive ed by us. The battle laſted two ſucceſſive days, from the break of day till night; we were ready to re-commence it this morning, when our reconnoitering parties brought word that no enemy were to be ſeen. Our troops then took poſſeſſion of their camp, which was ſtrewed with carcaſes.

"Never were more formidable diſpoſitions made againſt any place. The entrenchments which the enemy threw up with the greateſt activity for ſeventeen days, whould have diſmayed and diſcouraged any other than French and republican troops.

"Cobourg thought his poſition ſo unattackable, that he ſaid, 'I own that the French are fierce republicans, and I ſhould become ſo myſelf were they to drive me hence.' Our brave fellows being told of this, the poſt was carried an hour afterwards. The enemy having united all their forces at this deciſive moment, forced us for a minute to evacuate it; our ſoldiers drove them from it a ſecond time; the enemy again re-took it. The republicans, indignant, at ſo much reſiſtance, charged with fixed bayonets, and came off victorious. The enemy fled with precipitation, and all their artillery would probably have fallen into our hands, if the garriſon of Maubeuge could have been informed of what was paſſing on our ſide, and made a ſortie at the ſame time that we attacked the enemy in front.

"The coup-de' eſſai of General Jourdon, in having beaten Cobourg, is the beſt eulogy of his talents; his patriotiſm is the theme of all his companions in arms. He was well ſeconded by the generals under his command.—You will without doubt again declare, that the army of the North have deſerved well of their country.

"The enemy, in flying, committed the moſt horrible devaſtations. They burnt almoſt all the villages; they revenged their diſaſter on the unhappy country people. The law declares, that they ſhall be indemnified. This ſhould be done as ſoon as poſſible, and we have proviſionally placed the ſum of 200,000 livres, at the diſpoſal of the diſtrict of Aveſnes, in order to ſupply the principal wants of theſe victims of Cobourg's imperial and royal rage.

(Signed) "CARNOT, DUQUESNOY, and BAR."

Another letter from General Jourdon confirmed the news of this victory:

"The enemy loſt 6000 men: we had only 200 killed, and 1200 wounded."

The National Convention decreed, that the army of the North have a ſecond time deſerved well of its country.

Upon Goſſuin's propoſition, the committee of public ſafety was ordered to fix the indemnities due to the unfortunate citizens of the North ruined by the enemy, and the Preſident was charged to write a letter of ſatisfaction to the army of the North.

"The committee of public ſafety," added Billaud de Varennes, "has thought the army ought not to confine itſelf to the delivering of Maubeuge. It has written to the Repreſentatives of the people, and to General Jourdon, to purſue the enemy, and not to ſtop till the latter are entirely defeated."

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The French, animated by their ſucceſs at Maubeuge, are attacking the whole chain of poſts that cover Maritime Flanders.

On the 22d, they entered Furnes. The garriſon conſiſting of 400 Heſſians, under the command of Gen. Wurms, retreated to Nieuport, whither the French immediately followed.

The 53d was the only Britiſh regiment at Nieuport, making with ſome Hanoverians, and 100 of the Iriſh artillery, about 700 men, but unprovided with cannon to ſuſtain a ſiege. The ſluices were opened to inundate the country, and ſuccours were expected from Oſtend; but towards the evening of the 23d, the place was evacuated by the allies, and ſoon afterwards, was obſerved to be on fire.

The garriſon got ſafe to Oſtend, where the 4 regiments lately embarked had relanded. When the accounts came away, the enemy had not appeared at Oſtend, but as their force and their motions were equally unknown, a conſiderable alarm prevailed.

October 28.

The hon. Temple Luttrell, whom the Pariſians honor with the appellation of brother-in-law to the King of England, is now in a very diſagreeable and dangerous predicament. A petition has been preſented to the Convention that he may be incloſed in an iron cage, and that an appeal be made to the people of Great Britain. The only crime which is imputed to him is, that by the marriage of his ſiſter with the Duke of Cumberland, he is related to the King.

DEAL, Oct. 28.

This morning Sir Charles Grey, Gen. Dundas, Col. Jervis, Major Maitland, &c arrived at the Three Kings Hotel, and after partaking of a cold refreſhment, immediately embarked on board the Quebec frigate, and ſailed for Oſtend, with Adm. Macbride. An expreſs arrived here early this morning to the Admiral, to ſay, that the troops on board the tranſports, and in Plymouth and Portſmouth, viz. the 3d, 28th, 54th, and 59th regiments, bound to the Weſt Indies, &c. had (inſtead) been ordered to proceed to Oſtend immediately, as that place is in hourly expectation of being inveſted by the French troops, & without a conſiderable reinforcement can hold out but a very ſhort time.

A detachment of the guards, amounting to 600 men, will embark on Friday next, under the command of major-general Grinfield, to join the army under the command of his royal highneſs the Duke of York.

On the 25th inſt. his majeſty's ſhip the Blande, in which Gen. Preſcot and Gen. Dundas, lately ſailed for the Weſt Indies was chaſed into Falmouth by 3 French frigates. The French were at one time within ſhot of the Blande, but by throwing part of their ſtores overboard, ſhe outſailed them.

The very critical ſitnation, in which Oſtend was known to be on the evening of the 23d, and the Flanders mail due yeſterday, not having yet arrived, gave birth to a variety of reports. We ſhall mention only that which, wiſhing it to be true we think the moſt probable.

A letter is ſaid to be received from Commodore Murray, dated October 26, ſtating that having found means to communicate with Major Matthews, the commanding officer of the fifty-third regiment at Nieuport, major Mathews determined on making a vigorous reſiſtance; and that by the aid of three guns planted on the ſands in ſuch a ſituation as to ſeem under cover of the guns of the ſhips, altho' in reality the ſhips were prevented by the wind, from affording them any effectual protection, the French were checked in their approach, and their attack repelled. It is added, that the 53d loſt 17 men and two officers.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Briſtol, to his brother in this City, dated October 6, 1793.

"Times, ſince I wrote laſt, are not altered in any reſpect for the better. War has made ſtrange alterations here, and, if the People of your ſide know what they are about, they will do all in their power to preſerve Peace. We are informed, there were ſeveral privateers fitted out in the United States on account of the French; no doubt it may be to the advantage of ſome individuals, but, if it ſhould in the end bring on a war, it will be very much to the injury of your riſing empire, and ſtop up the only avenue by which the diſtreſſed of all Europe, can hope to flee to better times.

"I do not wiſh you to think me an enemy to France—I conſider them ſingly, and alone, as ſtruggling for their Liberty, and the Liberty of all Europe—and, in the end, I have not the leaſt doubt, but that they will be *ſucceſsful*. The whole of the force againſt them this year, (*and I do not think greater exertions can be made than what have been,*) have made ſcarcely any impreſſions on them; and it is my opinion, that before next ſpring, things will take a great turn in their favor.

"We have had a melancholy ſcene in Briſtol this week: The time for the expiration of the Bridge-Tax being arrived, the people expected it to be taken off.—The Bridge Commiſſioners let the Toll again; a riot enſued—a mob who had aſſembled on the bridge, burned the toll-gates. The magiſtrates called out the military, and in a wanton manner, ordered them to fire on the People; on which, the ſoldiery fired in all directions, down every Street near the bridge, by which 70 or 80 people were killed and wounded—17 are already dead, and more it is expected will die.

"The government is ſo afraid of a revolution, that Guns and Bayonets are applied on the moſt trifling occaſion."

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Wedneſday, Jan. 1.

(Concluded.)

A reſolution received from the Senate, propoſing an amendment to the Conſtitution, was read and laid on the table.—This refers to the ſuability of ſtates.

The papers accompanying the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, received this day, it was voted, ſhould be printed.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed to enquire and report on the acts that are near expiring, reported ſundry acts in that predicament.

A petition of Jacob Millegan, of South-Carolina, was read—and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A report on the petition of Ephraim Kimberly was read—and referred to a ſelect committee, to prepare and bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

Thurſday, Jan. 16.

The reſolution received from the Senate yeſterday, propoſing an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, was read the ſecond tiime, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—The report of the Secretary of State, on the foreign commerce of the United States—and the reſolutions of Mr. Madiſon founded thereon—were again under conſideration—Mr. Nicholas ſpoke largely on the ſubject in favor of the general principle of the reſolutions—ſome obſervations were made by ſeveral other members—the committee at length roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received and read from the Preſident of the United States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters which originated in a correſpondence between our miniſter at Paris, and the French miniſter for foreign affairs, relative to ſundry commercial tranſactions—the detention of American veſſels in the harbour of France—and the capture of the American ſhip Laurens, &c. There was one paper written in French, which it was directed, ſhould be tranſlated.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing ſtatements reſpecting the loan-offices—read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring ſeveral petitions, &c.—the houſe adjourned.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city informs, that a veſſel is arrived there from Amſterdam—the captain of which reports, that the French have taken Oſtend, the army and military ſtores therein—that the Duke of York accompanied by one officer, only, had made his eſcape, and was arrived in England—The above veſſel was in the Downs about the middle of November, where the Captain received this Intelligence.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/	
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U. S. Bank,	12	per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20	ditto ditto.
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Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
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Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
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Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
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Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
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Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.
December 11. d

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kitterens, windſor ſulkeys and chaits, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

ALL perſons having any demand againſt the Eſtate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townſhip, in the State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed; are deſired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforeſaid,) Executors and Adminiſtrators of the above in order for ſettlement. And whoever is indebted to ſaid Eſtate, &c. are requeſted to make payment to the aforeſaid Adminiſtrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.
Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
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VOLUME X. OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digeſted into the form of
Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a triſle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe triſles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.
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FOR the benefit of thoſe who may be concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the deſcription therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be preſented at the Treaſury on or before the firſt day of May 1794, otherwiſe they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from ſettlement or allowance." And as there may be ſeveral Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domeſtic Debt, and who wiſh to ſubſcribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving ſubſcriptions at the Treaſury, is by the Act of the United States, paſſed the ſecond of March laſt, extended to the laſt day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cauſe, matter or thing, furniſhed or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwiſe, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which ſhall not be preſented at the Treaſury before the firſt day of May 1794, ſhall for ever after be barred and preſcribed from ſettlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Intereſt, Balances entered in the books of the regiſter of the treaſury commonly called regiſtered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates iſſued purſuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making proviſion for the Debt of the United States.

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NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Suſſex County, ſſ. } directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Publiz Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaoſte-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

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